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CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

25X1

TOPIC Military Information from Weimar

EVALUATION see below

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 1-22 October 1950

DATE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE PREPARED 8 November 1950

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

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REMARKS

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1. On 2 and 3 October 1950 the Panzer Kaserne on Jenaerstrasse, Weimar (M 51/J 57), was occupied by about 300 troops who wore black-bordered red epaulets. The troops were quartered in only one wing of the large installation. No training activity was observed. [redacted] 25X1

2. The Polizei Kaserne on Rosenthalstrasse had been divided after the war. The eastern section housed a municipal hospital and the western section seemed to serve as a fuel supply depot. One building there was occupied by about 80 soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets. No training activity or motor vehicles were seen there. (1)

3. The Mueller Kaserne on Leibnitzallee quartered about 500 troops, approximately half of whom were recruits. On 2 October 1950, 48 officers and 200 soldiers, apparently newly arrived recruits, marched from the barracks to a motion picture theater. The troops wore black-bordered black epaulets, red-bordered black epaulets and blue-bordered black epaulets. [redacted] 25X1

4. Prior to 10 October 1950 the Flak Kaserne on Ettersburgerstrasse was occupied by about 500 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, mostly with artillery insignia but some with tank insignia. On 3 October 1950 about 30 soldiers were observed cleaning two 85-mm AA guns. At the same time about 150 soldiers were training in firing and about 20 soldiers did maintenance work on motor vehicles. On 8 October 1950 the barracks yard was virtually empty. The reports of heavy weapons were heard from the Ettersberg area which was cordoned off by sentries. About 5:30 p.m. two AT guns of about 40 mm caliber with 12 soldiers were observed moving into the Flak Kaserne, coming from the direction of Ettersberg. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The gun emplacement on Ettersberg was still there.

5. On the evening of 30 September 1950 the eastern billeting area of the Tannen-berg Kaserne was again occupied by troops. On 1 October 1950 a rostrum was erected in the billeting area and the barracks were decorated. In the afternoon twenty-five 30 to 40-man groups fell in in the barracks yard. [redacted] 25X1

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check whether preparations for loading had been made. [redacted] an empty 25X1  
42-boxcar train. The train left at 7:30 a.m. on 2 October 1950, carrying  
older troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, black-bordered black epaulets,  
black-bordered red epaulets and green epaulets. The billeting area of the  
Tannenberg Kaserne was then quiet again. No similar activities were observed  
up to 10 October 1950. (2)

6. The central section of the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by about 400  
troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia.

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7. The western billeting area of the Tannenberg Kaserne housed German Volks-  
polizei.

8. The eastern section of the Luetzendorff Kaserne was occupied by about 100  
soldiers, mostly recruits, who wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery  
insignia. Activity in the barracks area increased after 7 October 1950.  
Local residents said that about 12 prime movers, each carrying 8 to 10  
soldiers, had moved into the billeting area in the evening of 6 October 1950.  
coming from the direction of the autobahn. About half of the prime movers  
allegedly towed heavy artillery pieces. (3) "Almost all windows were lighted  
on the evening of 7 October 1950. [redacted] 25X1

9. The central section of the Luetzendorff Kaserne quartered about 350 men,  
of a signal unit, about half of whom were recruits. On 7 October 1950 troops  
were again observed at training. There were several groups of 10 to 15  
men undergoing basic infantry training. [redacted] 25X1

10. The hospital in the western section of the Luetzendorff Kaserne was occupied  
to capacity. Soviet dependents were still living in several rooms. [redacted] 25X1

11. The Mueller Kaserne quartered about 400 troops of a signal unit, about half  
of whom were recruits. "Although the personnel of the unit were observed only  
with telephone equipment, some radio trucks were again seen in the billeting  
area. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The sentry there wore red-bordered black epaulets.

12. The Fliieger Kaserne, Nora, consists of 24 three-story barracks buildings each  
with a quartering capacity of about 150 troops, and seven mess and supply  
buildings, eight garages, one drill hall and seven wooden sheds. The  
installation was occupied by about 4,000 troops, mostly recruits, who wore  
red-bordered black epaulets, some with tank and artillery insignia. Training  
activity and driver training outside the billeting area had decidedly  
decreased. Except for the main gate, all gates were closed. [redacted] 25X1

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13. The former kommandatura building was still occupied by 120 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. (u)
14. The SCC guard detail had vacated the former junior high school building on Leninstrasse, which was to again be used as a German vocational school.
15. On 22 October 1950 little military activity was observed in Weimar with the exception of the Flak Kaserne, the Mueller Kaserne, and the Luetzendorff Kaserne.

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Comments.

- (1) Only vague information on the Polizei Kaserne was previously obtained. Indications are that the western section of the installation houses a motor vehicle repair shop.
- (2) Probably the farewell ceremony and departure of troops returning to the U.S.S.R. for demobilization. According to reports on rail movements in the Frankfurt/Oder-Kuestrin area, several east-bound trains crossed the Oder River on and after 19 October 1950. It is believed that these trains carried troops due for demobilization.
- (3) The artillery unit had presumably returned from the troop training grounds of Kindel or Ohrdruf. Another report stated that the troops in the Eisenach area started leaving on 7 October 1950.
- (4) The kommandatura moved from Lincolnstrasse to a building on Karl Marx Platz, which had previously been used by the SCC. The backyard building of the former kommandatura had been occupied by soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets. Subject report indicates that these soldiers were still there in early October 1950.

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